

THE PRESS.

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Medical Quackery.

The rather free translation of the remarks of Dr. Wedgewood on quackery at the recent meeting of the Maine Medical Society which was published in the Press has given rise to a good deal of discussion and dissent. The inference, even from the report in the Press, that Dr. Wedgewood meant to charge the church with endorsing medical quacks was rather forced, and the exact language of the doctor which we publish this morning seems to furnish no ground for it at all. There are undoubtedly quacks who don the garb of religion that they may the better delude their victims; just as there are quacks who hold diplomas from reputable medical colleges, but the church is no more responsible for the former than the educated medical profession is for the latter. The so-called "faith cure" at first glance may seem to implicate the church, but we have no doubt that investigation will show, that the great majority of educated clergymen and religious newspapers, if not every one, take no stock whatever in these alleged cures as due to any miraculous intervention of Providence and do not hesitate to say so publicly and privately.

There will be no dissent from Dr. Wedgewood's conclusions that the prevalence of quackery in medicine is to be deplored and that something should be done to remedy the evil. What the most effectual remedy is a difficult question to answer. Education will undoubtedly do a good deal, for much of the success of quack doctors is due to the fact that among the ignorant a sort of superstition prevails that gifts of healing have been conferred on certain men which more than compensate for their lack of knowledge of medicine. Quack doctors of this variety would find their occupation gone if their ignorant constituency was educated. But there is another and more dangerous class of quacks—those who pretend to have knowledge and skill which in reality they do not possess—whom nothing but legislation can reach. They obtain money under false pretences and should be treated just like other swindlers. Legislation against them has been several times attempted but has failed. And the cause of its failure is due to the fact that the education between the different schools of the educated medical profession than to the opposition of men "prominent in religious and temperance reforms."

The Democratic national convention of 1880 declared for a "tariff for revenue only" without any qualification whatever. The Argus of yesterday quoted the following definition of the Democratic idea of a tariff, and endorsed it as sound in every particular:

A tariff for revenue, limited to the necessary expenses of the Government and adjusted with a view to equality in the public burden, and also to the protection or encouragement of some productive industry and labor so far as sound policy and a just regard for both public and private interest may require.

The Argus, we believe, endorsed the Democratic platform of 1880 as sound in every particular. Has changed its views since then, or does it believe "a tariff for revenue only" is the same thing as a tariff for revenue adjusted to the protection or encouragement of home protective industry. If the Argus had not protested with considerable vehemence that it never straddled we should be inclined to think that it was indulging in that performance on the tariff.

There seems to be some danger of a conflict of authority over the subject of Indians whom General Crook is bringing home to his train. Secretary Teller, who as Colorado man has his own ideas about Indians, is inclined to favor a policy of retributive extermination; but Secretary Lincoln is not disposed to travel so fast, and shows no particular willingness to submit himself to the direction of the impetuous Teller. It will be the opinion of most people that the sensible thing to do under the circumstances would be to take General Crook's advice in the premises. Though neither a Cabinet officer nor a Colorado statesman, General Crook probably knows more than Mr. Teller about Indians in general and these specific Indians in particular, and he is hardly open to the charge of sentiment or undue tenderness.

One receives a vivid though far from satisfactory idea of the condition of the United States navy from the circumstance that Secretary Chandler, whose salient characteristic is solid business sense, has determined to sell thirty of our ships of war to the highest bidders to the end that they may be broken up for old metal. These thirty vessels were recently examined by the Board of Inspection, which reported concerning them that they are not fit to go to sea, and that they are in such a dilapidated and demoralized condition as not to be worth repairing. It is to be hoped that these condemned hulks will not be sold out until the four new steel cruisers are under construction, or we shall not have enough navy left to swear by or appropriate money for.

The more Commissioner Evans' removals from the internal revenue department are examined the worse the case appears. The chief recommendation of Mr. Horton who is to succeed Mr. Eldridge of Boston came from Gov. Butler. Eldridge incurred the displeasure of Butler by a too vigorous prosecution of a client of the latter who was charged with illicit distilling. In spite of the fact that Horton has in the past been implicated in very questionable transactions in connection with the collection of the revenues Mr. Evans insists that the changes he has made have been for the good of the service.

Perhaps the rapid growth of the interest, of undergraduates in athletic sports which President McCosh deprecates, is due largely to the fact that the majority of them are much better qualified by nature to excel in physical feats than in mental achievements. It is undoubtedly the case that a large number of the students at our colleges are men whom a college course will do no good. They are not students by nature and college work is to them the merest drudgery. Boating and base ball are eagerly accepted as a relief from what to them is a dull routine of studies in which they feel no interest. They enter college simply because they can afford it and because it is the fashion.

SENATOR HAMPTON'S address at Camden, S. C., yesterday, deals largely with the past. There is now no section of the country "contributing its full share to the support of the government, but not participating in its direction." The South certainly has nothing to complain of in this regard. It controls the House of Representatives and only one or two changes are necessary to give it control of the Senate.

CINCINNATI aldermen are high-toned gentlemen with whose dignity it is not safe to triffl. The other day one of them who bears the name of Kelly shot and fatally wounded a man because he exchanged hats with him. If a badge of "appropriate design" is introduced into the Cincinnati board of aldermen it will closely resemble a prison uniform.

DORSEY ex-lains that the "ambitious hypocrite" whom he referred to in his letter to Mr. Martin is Senator Logan.

President McCosh on Athletics.

Axious not to Abolish Them, but to keep Them Within Due Bounds.

In his report to the Board of Trustees of Princeton College, President McCosh created some astonishment among the students and others by an attack on excessive indulgence in exciting athletic games. The report opened as follows:

We are now happily delivered from the old college customs of a debasing character. I hope we have done forever with races, with boxing, with students smug in their rooms, with secret societies, with denying quiet to the faculty in the idea that there is no other life, with music on the streets, around professors' houses, and with unbecoming levity in the chapel. It has cost us no small amount of money to put down these practices, but we have been able to do so without our being met by the resemblance of a rebellion, and without being compelled to expel students.

In reference to college athletics the report continues:

I am bound to state further that within the last few years gymnastic games have been carried on to an injurious extent. The very circumstance that when I came to this college I introduced gymnastics makes me now the more anxious to see them kept within due bounds. I am not aware that there has been any excess in physical exertion, but there has been an excess in the games that are played. I calculate that some eight or ten students in every class of 100 lose very much of the benefit of their college life because they are in the gymnasium rather than their studies. I am sorry to be obliged to say that the enthusiasm of the students is expended on these muscular feats than on intellectual exercises. The hero of his class is one who stands high, not in literature or science, but in the most unmerited physical agility. The larger portion of the ordinary news organs of the college is often given up to the report of games. We have asked the faculty to devise effective measures to avert these excesses. A committee has prepared a careful report on the subject. Trust we will be sustained in our efforts by parents and by the public press. In Princeton no student is allowed to contend in any public game without the permission of his parent or guardian. But there are parents who weakly give their consent to the indulgence of their sons in these games, and thus they are going to excess in sports. Let them know that these colleges that are seeking to lay restraints on the evil. Some colleges are refusing to join in the restriction, and making no attempt to stop sports, but to keep them within due bounds. These colleges may gain as champions, but they are losing the knowledge that it is not to their credit for the good of the students committed to their care by the public. It may come to this, that we may have to refuse to allow our students to play with those colleges who lay no restraint on the time devoted to games. A student here in Princeton told me that he had come to college, not to study, but to play foot ball. We do not wish our college to be visited by young men as a place where this can be done.

Etiquette on a Transatlantic Steamship.

(Hartford Courant.)

Eighty thousand Americans annually visit Europe. Of this number 50,000 sail from the port of New York. They spend upon an average while abroad \$2,000 apiece. The greater number are ladies. Such is the sentiment made by a Broadway traveling commissionaire, that the importance of these annual pilgrimages, which are increasing year by year, has developed a system of ocean etiquette that governs the conduct of what may be termed the best circles of "maritime society." Nowadays the captain of a crack ocean steamer must not only be a first class sailor, but he must also be a man of fine taste and with a thorough knowledge of what "society" requires at his hands.

To sit at the "right of the captain" is at once accorded to the occupants of that distinguished honor the highest place in the social scale on board ship, and the position is competed for with an amount of anxiety that is very amusing. The senior surgeon and his assistant (when two are carried) act as deputies, and rank socially next in importance to the captain himself. How to accommodate the various claims for this coveted position is a matter of serious moment. The personnel of the passenger list is searched at least forty-eight hours before the vessel sails. The passenger is called into consultation, and the difficulty is finally settled by placing a card bearing the passenger's name upon his or her plate. From this decision there is no appeal. It frequently happens, however, that one or more persons may consider themselves slighted, and where this is the case the imaginary slight will disturb the social harmony the captain expects by taking his meals in his own mess.

In the first-class ships, as the *Bothnia*, the *Albatross*, the *Britannia*, the *Arizona*, the *Baltic*, and the *Spain*, carry from 150 to 200 cabin passengers apiece, it is becoming the rule to dress for dinner—the ladies in semi-evening toilet, the gentlemen in frock coats, and a good story told by F. W. Neppens of the Cunard line. "It is a rule," said a steward to a tall, fair passenger, "to put on a dinner jacket." The passenger was after the vessel had been two days at sea. The passenger persisted in wearing his suit of light trousers. The steward appeared in a frock coat of exquisite flannel. The contents of a plate of soup, however, soon proved the passenger's name upon his or her plate. When the vessel was reached, however, placing a letter in the hands of the purser, he desired him to give it to the manager of the line. Its contents were as follows:

"The line—Line."
"To the Earl of Arden, Dr. B. Light tread is more appropriate for grassy spots than black cloth in heavy weather."

The Bartholdi Statue.

Seven years ago visitors at the centennial exhibition at Philadelphia saw placed in a conspicuous part of the grounds an enormous hand and arm in an uplifted position and carrying the representation of a flaming torch. This hand and arm, formed of great plates of hammered copper, was the work of a gigantic statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," which it was proposed to place at the entrance of New York harbor. It was to be the work of the French sculptor Bartholdi, and was to cost about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The money for the statue was raised by subscription in France, and when the image was completed it was to be presented to the United States in the name of the French people. At Paris, on a late Friday, the work of fitting and putting together the immense plates of which it was composed was far advanced that invitations to view it were sent to President Grover, Minister Morton, and a small select party of French and Americans. Nearly one-half of the superior part of the statue had been temporarily set up for the inspection of the visitors in the grounds attached to the workshops of M. Bartholdi, and this part, consisting of the head and neck, was to be placed on the iron framework of the right arm, which, as it did, to some seventy-five feet, gave an excellent idea of the vast size the statue is intended to be. The pedestal of the statue, which belongs to the United States government and fronts the Atlantic. The pedestal itself, according to the plan, was to be a large block of its construction, will be about one hundred and forty-eight feet high, so that the statue and the pedestal together will have a height of some three hundred feet, or an elevation of more than a hundred feet greater than the Washington monument in Baltimore. In the presentation of the statue, the money for building the pedestal, estimated at two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, should be raised in the United States. Subscriptions have heretofore come in slowly, but the committee in charge of the matter have now about a hundred thousand dollars in hand, and as the statue is approaching completion, expect to raise the remainder of the required sum in various ways in time for it to be used as the work on the pedestal progresses, and to have the pedestal completed ready for the statue when it is placed on it. The base of the pedestal will be sixty-four feet square, and at the top of the pedestal the statue will rest forty feet square.

It Offers a Good Deal on the Husband.

It took the ladies of the Michigan Women's Christian Temperance Union a little while to get acquainted, but when the acquaintance was made, they found that the

quaintance was once formed it ripened fast.

"How do you give your name?" asked one lady of another as they removed their wraps at the door one morning.

"I have usually written it Mrs. James P. Jones."

"Did your mother name you 'James P.?' inquired the first speaker with considerable emphasis. 'I will never call my husband by the name of 'James P.''"

"Nor I," "Nor I," "Nor I," came from a number of bystanders.

The little woman appeared surprised to find herself so largely in the minority, and she finally found breath and courage to say: "Well, I suppose it does make a difference what kind of man the husband is."

The Servant Girl.

An Idea that the More Bridget Learns, the Less She Knows.

(New York Times.)

It is to be hoped that the ingenious person who shipped 25 newly-arrived immigrants to Saratoga last week, having swindled them out of commissions for "places" he had not secured for them, may be caught and punished. It seems, however, that he did them no serious harm, since every one of the 25 secured a situation in Saratoga on the day of her arrival.

The sequel of the story is more interesting than the story itself. A heartless swindler deceives a party of strangers in a strange land with stories of situations in the city for them, and then, having secured the money, he disappears. The swindler is a water-gate place, and the number of servants were taken from Castle Garden into any village in the state of the same population they would doubtless have found in any public place without the aid of finding places. The advantage they would have had in the city was that they were strangers, precisely the fact that they were strangers, not only to the village, but to the country. This experience, instead of being a drawback, is a positive recommendation. Servants in want of places find it to their interest to advertise that they have "just landed," and consequently know nothing of the ways of the country or the duties they will be expected to perform. And experienced housewives, who are in the habit of engaging the newly arrived immigrants in preference to those who have been for a long time in service. Some housewives, in fact, want Castle Garden when they are in want of servants, in order to secure the treasure of complete inexperience.

This is a very strange state of things, and there is probably nothing like it anywhere else in the world. The comparative uselessness in which a servant is engaged after an experience which ought to make her a more valuable servant comes from an ignorant misconception of the American doctrine of equality. In the second generation this mistaken notion, which in the first makes bad servants, keeps the people who are in the habit of hiring servants at all. A girl will be a shop girl or call herself a "saleslady," or an operative in a factory, where she has far harder work, poorer pay and rougher usage than she would have in a decent family, by reason of the superior dignity which she finds or fancies in the more disagreeable occupation. An ex-servant girl expresses her view of the case by informing the person to whom she applied for a situation that she had been a "maid" and a good while in the country and she "wanted to put on some style, like the rest." This is probably a fair enough representation of the attitude of the experienced servant girl. Obviously there is not much intelligence in it, nor much sense of human dignity. In fact, it is noticeable that the more intelligent and self-respectful servants are, the more they are troubled with this way of thinking, and the more respectful and efficient they are as servants. But while this is the prevailing view, it is inevitable that the more experienced servants are the less they are in demand, and the more the rural household hails the "young girl just landed" as a treasure in the household.

A Statesman at Home.

(Denver Tribune.)

"Dave will be to-morrow," said Gov. Taber to his financial agent last evening, in a tone that bespoke a quiet, trustful joy.

"Ah, indeed?" said Judge Rowell. "Dave is a bright fellow. I read his paper every week."

"His paper?" inquired Gov. Taber. "Why, the 'Solid Muldoon,'" replied Judge Rowell. "Dave edits it, you know."

"But I don't mean Dave Day," exclaimed Gov. Taber, frowning. "When I said Dave I did not allude to that rascal, unending creature in the San Juan, but to Dave Day, my old senior partner."

"Oh," said Judge Rowell. "He is coming to Denver?"

"Yes, he will be here to-morrow," said Gov. Taber, and I am going to do all in my power to make his visit a pleasant one. He and Dave was as thick as three in a bed when we were senators together. We were in a situation committee, and he gave me advice about all the bills he introduced. I may say, without any vanity, he was one of our best men. One day he told me he had never seen anybody like me before—that I was a nut case."

"What?" asked Judge Rowell. "You had better study that Webster's dictionary and not expose your ignorance," exclaimed Gov. Taber, and then, turning into a calmer, more serious tone, he added: "Maybe I will introduce you to Dave when he comes. And that you may price up a little, here's a dollar for another necktie and paper collar."

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